Mational Republican.

Washington City, D. C.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 25, 1866

TEST OATHS IN TIME OF PEACE. Civil war in a country is an affair which creates high national necessities. Some writers have gone so far as to say that the necessities of nations in times of war furnish the laws for their prosecution. Among the inventions which resulted from the supposed or real necessities of our recent war was what is commonly called the test oath, by which, in addition to the usual obligation to support the Constitution and perform official s. public officers were required to swear that they had neither directly nor indirectly participated in or in any manner aided in the rebellion. This, for aught we have to say to the contrary, was a judicious provision at the end of the war.

But we have doubts of its propriety now that the necessity which called for it is passed. And our doubts are greatly strengthened by evidences that it is being used in some instances to the prejudice of the public service. Second, third, and even fourth-rate men in the Southern States are frequently entrusted with important public duties merely because first-rate men in the same localities. although now equally loyal to the government, cannot take this oath. The anti-reconciliationists roll it as a sweet morsel of vengeance under their tongues upon the late insurrectionists, merely, as one of their number recently said in a public speech, to let them know that "there is a punishment after death." It suits precisely that class of bigots whom we find in most of our churches nowa-days, who are as busily employed in ex-pelling members from the church as the of the Deacon Sxirries species, who de-voutly prayed for the salvation of "me and my wife, my son Jons and his wife-we four no more." But it smacks too much of hide-bound proscription of our fellow-men, merely because they have, at a former period, been guilty of wrong-doing, to suit the spirit of the age in time of peace.

settines of nations in times of was formula was for his proposition. Among the same formula was for his proposition. Among the same formula was for his proposition. Among the same formula was an executive of his proposition. The same formula was a same If the purity or safety of the Government requires the application of such a test, why does not the purity or safety of Christian churches, where it is supposed a more elevated moral standard is necessary, require it? Suppose the enrolled members of all the ches in Washington, and all future candidates for admission thereto, were required to swear, as a condition of enrolment as soldiers of the cross, that they have never at any time in their lives taken usury, gambled. used profane language, committed fornica-tion, adultery, or fraud, bore false witness against their neighbor, coveted another's ox. or ass, or his wife, and committed none of the other improprieties, vices, or misde-meanors forbidden by their rules and regulations, would it strengthen or weaken the cause of Christian religion? Are any of these proscriptive patriots willing to have a test oath of this sort applied to them as a condition precedent to their entrance into Heaven? If these questions are, as they must be, answered in the negative, we then ask, in all candor, whether the Christian religion, which ought to furnish us the proper guide in such cases, is not predicated upon the idea that men are sinning continually, and have no chance of being saved whatever, except through Divine mercy and forgiveness? And is not such forgiveness conditioned upon our forgiveness of others? Do we need any better tion of our Republic? It really seems to us that a very little reflection "on this line" must convince the most jealous and illiberal of our radical friends that it is politic to relax the rigor of the rules made for the condition of war as soon as possible. Badly as any of our Southern brethern have acted, they are nevertheless members of our great political family, and must sooner or later be awarded their seats at the family table. What public good can be attained by excluding them from it any longer?

We desire to call especial attention to the following cards from one of the honest opponents of the constitutional amendments profore the Tennessee Legislature. The writer and Prussian, do not foot up more than 15,000 of these protests against tyranny in favor of killed and wounded, and 400,000 men were engaged. and with gallantry and distinction, in the Union army, and only left his place in the army to take a seat in his State Legislature in obedience to the strong call of his own neighbors after the rebellion had been crushed. This is one of the men whom " that broad burlesque upon all possible Governors" denominated in his infamous dispatch to " J. W. Forney," editor of "my two newspapers," one of "ANDREW JOHNSON'S tools;" but this worthy and eminently Christian gentleman neglected to add the equally important fact that Captain WILLIAMS was also, for a long term of service, "a tool of the now martyred ABRAHAN LINCOLS," for the rightcous purpose of subduing rebellion, restoring his own and other Southern States to the jurisdiction and Government of the Union, and to secure the rights of loyal men in the South, who, having borne "the heat and burden of the day," are now placed by their radical friends in Congress and out of it upon the same footing, perhaps not so high, as those who now, at the eleventh hour, propose to come into the vineyard and reap the rewards by over-zealous and traitorous subser

The radical party in Congress were assure by their new-found allies in Tennessee that they would make the Legislature of that State they would make the Legislature of that State swallow the gilded pill prepared by them for the popular palate; and these Tennessee traiters have strained every norve to fulfit their part of the contract—have called upon the military to aid them in their nefarious scheme, and, failing in this, have invaded the sametry of a private chamber in the middle of the night, with white and black ruffians, and hurried honorably discharged Union soldiers to their prisons. And why, forsooth? Merely because they sought to defeat the plans of those who had, "for thirty pieces of silver," bargained to deliver their State to the tender | \$598.726.17.

mercies of their enemies "bound hand and foot." Let all read the following statement of Captain Williams, and reflect that the American people are called upon to sanction the action of the Governor of Tennessee, the congressional tool, in seeking to fasten vi et rmis odious and proscriptive measures upon

armis odious and proscriptive measures upon the loyal people of Tennessee:

A CARD FROM MR. WILLIAMS.

PERAKEN'E ROOK, July 17, 1800.

To the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: You have me here in close confinement—not permitted even to go to my regular meals; without a blanket, or even a pillow to put under my head. I suppose this is all done by way of punishment for not obeying your beheats. Gentlemen, you may keep me confined. You may put me in the penitentiary and from me down, and keep me during my natural life in that condition; you never can force me to act upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States until it is first submitted to the people for the action.

Member from Carter county.

A CAID.

the voice of the people, served during the war. The battles of Fredericksburg and of the Wilderness beat that all hollow.

A PARTY of indignant wives attacked a bagnio at Sylvania, Ohio, last week, but were routed by the tall gipsy woman who kept it, and who had armed herself with a well-pole. The hus bands then came to the rescue, and compelled the gipsy and her companions to fice.

A LETTER from Greensboro to the Balti-more Sam, says: "A new factory, couploying over one hundred hands, is now at work here. The machinery is the very best that England, Holland and Belgium could produce, having been selected with care by the manager of the firm in those countries."

Ma, C. H. BRAND, a Chicago saloon-keeper, tired of life, ordered his bar-keeper to draw him a mug of beer, one day last week, which he took in one hand and a Colt's revolver in the other, and, going to the rear of his saloon, drank off the beer, deliberately set down the mug, wiped his mouth, and then inserting the muszle of the pictal in his mouth, fired it, blowing his brains all around the

THERE is yet standing, near Oxford street, fights that black eyes were common, and the artist might go into company without remark.

THE Portland (Maine) Argus says the wife geon of a negro regiment, and both he and his wife were members of the Bands of the limited of good repute in the community.

THE INVERSAL REVESUE receipts yesterday were

Message from the President.

The following measage was received by the Hours yesterday afternoon from Tun Parsiness: To the House of Representations: The following "joint resolution restoring Ten-nesses to her relations to the Union" was last even

The following "joint resolution restoring Tenmessee to her relations to the Union" was last even in presented for my approval.

Whereas, in the year 1861, the government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congre-a, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and whereas said State government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and whereas the people of said State did, on the 23d day of February, 1855, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a constitution of government, whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same, were declared void; and whereas a State government has been organized under said constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing siavery, also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-inith Congress, and has done other acts proclaming and denoting loyalty: Therefore, Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Tennessee is hereby reasonated to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The preamble simply consists of statements, some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion. It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective flouses, the Executive, or the States. It does not admit to their seats in Congress the Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee; for, notwithstanding the pas-

contrary, unofficial information from most reliable sources induces the belief that the amendment has sources induces the belief that the amendment has not yet been constitutionally sanctioned by the Legislature of Tennessee. The right of each House, under the Constitution, to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not, in the slightest degree, increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred upon the two branches of Congress. In conclusion, I cannot too sarnestly repeat my recommendation for the admission of Tennessee, and it other States, to a fair and cause participation.

recommendation for the admission of Tennessee, and all other States, to a fair and equal participation in national legislation, when they present themselves in the persons of tyal Senators and Representatives, who can comply with all the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. By this means, harmony and reconciliation will be effected, the practical relations of all the States to the Federal Government re-established, and the work of restoration, loaugurated upon the termination of the war, successfully completed.

Andrew Johnson.

Washington, D C., July 24, 1866.

Specimens of Fractional Currency. The United States Treasurer is now prepared to furnish all applicants full rets of the different specimens of fractional currency issued by the Gur-ernment since 1862. These specimens are printed on one side of fine English paper captured during the war from a rebel blockade runner, and hears the water-mark impress of "C. S. A." The speci-mens consist of one issue of the three-cent, three London, a very old sign of "David Williams, Eye
Painter." Antiquarians, after long puzzling over
this, have discovered that it refers to a period of

the water-mark impress of the one issue of the three-cent, three
different issues such of the five, ten and twent;
the have discovered that it refers to a period of

fee, and four of the five cent notes, and may in different issues each of the five, ten and twenty society when gentlemen had so many rows and bad for \$4 per set by applying to or addressing the ights that black eyes were common, and the artists of some it sufficient employment to paint such raires to a flesh color, in order that gentiemen right go into company without remark.

Transmurer. appearance processors also ready for sale at \$5.75 per set. The latter are redeemable at their full face value, and the former at fifty per cent. discount.

On Duty.

The Hon. Henry Stanbury yesterday assumed the duties of his position as Attorney General, and was present at the meeting of the Cabinet.

The Patent Office. The Commissioner of Patents will issue 167 ner patents for the week ending July 31, 1866.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

XXXXXIII CONGRESS-FIRST BESSION.

TURNDAY, JULY 24.

**TURNDAY, JULY 24.

**Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to authorise the issue of certain bonds in demoninations greater than \$1,000; which was passed.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported the bill for the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific railroad line, and to secure the use of the same for military, postal, and other purposes, with amendments.

These amendments reduce the amount of interest to be guarantied on the stock. The reduction on the sastern division, to the 101st meridian, is from 249 shares (160 each) per mile to 160 shares; between the 101st and 111th meridians, from 250 to 150 shares; the mountain division, between 11th and

the 101st and 111th meridians, from 220 to 150 shares; the mountain division, between 111th and 119th meridians, from 890 to 430 shares; and theoce to the western terminus, from 570 to \$20 shares per mile. The allowance to the mountain section is limited to 520 miles.

Mr. Howard explained the nature of the amendments; after which he moved to portpone the further consideration of the bill until the next session of Congress; which was agreed to.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for such information in his possession relative to the probable cost of the Military Pacific railroad, and what amount of transportation the Government will probably require, and requesting the Secretary of the Interior to assist the Secretary of War in answering the resolution. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the army bill was taken

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the army bill was taken up, and the amendments of the House thereto con-

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment; which was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House joint resolu-On motion of Mr. buson, the kines jump resolu-tion amending the joint resolution relative to boun-ties to colored soldiers was taken up, a number of amendments agreed to, and the joint resolution

lies to colored soldiers was taken up, a number of amendments agreed to, and the joint resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the House joint resolution providing for a recess was laid on the table.

Mr. Pomercy introduced a bill to credit sea service to officers of the navy who have served during the war to suppress the rebellion, who may have resigned prior to said rebellion; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Poland introduced a bill authorizing special juries in the District of Columbia, which provides that in any suifer action or criminal prosecution pending in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, either party to such suit, or the respondent in any oriminal prosecution may apply to one of the judges of said court for an order for a special jury, and if it should be made to appear that an impartial trial cannot be had in the District, the judge shall order a special jury to be drawn for trial of such suits; and such order shall name two persons to relect such juriors, and upon a that an impartial trial cannot be had in the District, the judge shall order a special jury to be freet, the judge shall order a special jury to be freet, the judge shall order a special jury to be fram for trial of such suits; and such order shall name two persons to select such jurors, and upon a return of certificate by the persons appointed off the jury selected, the court shall issue a vessire to the anarshal to summon the jurors so drawn a jury shall be selected by lot, with the same right of challenge as in other cases. The cost may be ordered to be paid in whole or in part by the party applying therefor, and may be taxed and recovered as costs.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, the Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill granting lands to the Siste of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Nebraska Valley rallroad.

On motion of Mr. Conness, the bill to grant land to aid in the construction of the Stockton and Copperopolis rallroad, in the State of Salifornia, was taken up, amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the bill to provide for the relection of grand and patit jurors for the Territory of Utah was taken up.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee of conference on the Indian appropriation bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, House bill to protect the revenue and for other purposes, known as the amendatory tariff bill, was taken up.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that goods, wares and merchandise arriving at the ports of Texas and destined for the Republic of Mexico may be conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States without payment of duties, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the ninth section; which was agreed to.

An amendment suspending the collection of the direct tax in the States lately in rebellion until January 1, 1868, was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill moved to strike ou

the bill was others to amend by providing for the appointment of a commission by the Secretary of the Treasury, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the bonded-warehouse system, to report

following vote:

Yass — Mesers Anthony, Rowan,
and, Lare, Morrill, Norten, Pomercy, Sherman,
and, Lare, Morrill, Norten, Pomercy, Sherman,
Sprague and Wade—II.
NATA — Mesers Brown, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Davis, Pessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris,
Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Nye, Poland, Sumner, Van Winkle,
Willey, Williams and Wilson—Zin,
The bill was then read a third time and passed.
Mr. Sumner objected.

State of Nebraska

Mr. Sumner objected.

Sharman was as much in favor of Nebraska

Sharman was as much in favor of Nebraska

State of Necrassa.

Mr. Somer objected.

Mr. Sherman was as much in favor of Nebraska
as his colleague, but thought that the civil appro-priation bill should first be disposed of.

Mr. Wade then gave notice that he should call it

Mr. wave take and up to morrow.

The civil appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Buck-alew, appropriating \$117,685.25 for the further improvement and ventilation of the Senate wing of the

provement and ventilation of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Sum-ner, Harris, and Buckalew. The amendment was then agreed to...Mr. Sumner

The amenument was seen in the negative.

Mr. Doolittie, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a number of amendments; which were agreed to.

Mr. Riddle offered an amendment providing that the yearly compensation of each Senator, Representation of each Senator, shall be \$2.000.

Mr. Riddle offered an amondment providing that the yearly compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Cengress shall be \$5,000, the mileage to remain as heretofore, to operate from the beginning of the Thirty-Ninth Congress. Mr. Henderson moved to amend by providing that the yearly compensation shall be \$5,000 and mileage twenty conts per mile, to be computed by the shortest distance to the national capital from the homes of Senators and Representative, such compensation to date from the 4th of March, 1865, the first day of the present Congress.

Mr. Henderson said he was apposed to giving any longer the precent extravagant mileage of forty

oner the precent extravagant milesge of forty conic per mile. At the time it was established rail-roads were not in existence. Mr. Howard asked what would be the increase if

Mr. Howard asked what would be the locrease if the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Henderson said the increase for the Senate would be about \$100,000.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Henderson; which was disagreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Riddle was then agreed to, Mr. Clark offered an amendment appropriating \$1,500,000 for the repair of the levees on the Mis-sissippi river.

\$1,500,000 for the repair of the levees on the Mississippi river.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the amendment. He said it was for the benefit of aristocratic rehels to keep the water off their farms. They might as well make a similar appropriation to build hedges around every man's farm in illinois to keep the sattle out. This was not for the benefit of the poor people of the South, but for the wealthy owners of these large plantations. He thought the constitutional authority to vote this appropriation was very doubtful. As a measure of concillation he had no faith in it. It was to concillate the wealthy slaveowers, who were the very ones who inaugurated the war.

Mr. Clark advocated the passage of the amendment. The teneral Government was actually loning more in the general depression that prevailed and the commercial inactivity than the whole amount of the appropriation.

the commercial ion of the appropriation.

Pending discussion, on motion of Mr. Sherman' the Senate took a recess untill 7; p. m.

EVENING SENSION.

The Senate disagreed to the amendments of the House on the bill relative to appraisers at the port of New York, and asked for a committee of conof New York, and seked for a committee of con-ference; disagreed also to the amendment of the House to the hill relative to the United States Courts in the districts of California and Louisiana. On motion of Mr. Grimes, the Senste disagreed to the amendment of the House to the joint resolu-tion relative to the claim of the State of Massa-chusetts for minerys expended for coast defences. The bill relative to the courts in Washington Territory was taken up, amended and passed. The Civil appropriation bill was then taken up,

the question being on the amendment of Mr. Clark, appropriating \$1,500,000 for the countraction of levens on the Mississippi river.

Mr. Ramery submitted the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes to amendments of the joint resolution for the relief of certain officers, which was adopted.

Mesers. Wilson and Hendgron advocated the passage of the amendment.

The question was taken on the amendment, resulting as follows:

passage of the amendment. The question was taken on the nmendment, resulting as follows:

Yeas. Mesers Buckalew, Clark, Cewan, Cres. well, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricka, Howard, Johnson, Lane, McDougall, Mesmith, Norton, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Riddle, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates. 28.

Nays. Mesers. Anthony, Morgan, Pomeroy, Sherman, Summer, Trumbuil and Wade-7.

Sè the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson moved as an amendment the bill to provide for the equalization of bounties.

Mr. Grimes moved to amend the amendment by providing that in calculating the amount of bounty to be paid deduction shall be made for all payment of bounties by any State, city, county, town, or other municipal organization, or by any voluntary association or by any person.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Grimes, when it was agreed to, as follows:

Yeas. Mesers. Anthony, Rowm, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Grimes, Guthrie, Henderson, Johnson, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddin, Shorman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey, and Williams. 21.

Nays. Mesers. Chandler, Creswell, Edmunds, Harris, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Summer, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Yates.—18.

Mr. Grimes moved to amend the Sth section of the proposed amendment by providing that surgeons and paymasters' stewards shall be entitled to the same bounties as seamen. Agreed to.

Mr. Cowan said the amendment of Mr. Grimes was fatal to the whole bill, as it should be. His State [Pennylvania] was very much in the condition of Vermono, had paid large bounties, and it was fatal to the whole bill, as it should be. His State [Pennsylvania] was very much in the condition of Vermone, had paid large bounties, and it was not fair that she should be taxed to meet the deficiencies of other States. The whole scheme was impracticable. Not one-tenth of this money would ever go into the hands of the soldiers, as their discharge papers had been bought up by claim agents and brokers, who were here in swarms to lobby this bill through.

Mr. Chandler renewed the motion to adjourn; which was decided in the negative by a vote of 21 to 17.

which was decided in the negative by a vote of 21 to 17.

The question was taken on the amendment as amended, which would add the bounty bill to the pending bill, and resulted as follows:

Yaa — Messrs. Chandler Cresswell, Grimer, Henderson, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson and Yates—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Harria, McDougall, Morgan, Neumith, Poland, Riddle, Sterman, Syrague, Stewart, Sunner, Van Winkle and Williams—22.

So the amendment to add the bounty bill was rejected.

The Senate then, at 11.30 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House met at 11 o'clock.
The reading of the Journal was dispensed with when - Mr. Rilot, of Massachusetts, under the permission given by the House to Mr Washburne, of Illinois, absent on account of illness, made the following reports from the Committee on Com-

Illinois, absent on account of illness, made the following reports from the Committee on Commerce:

House bill to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the port of Calais, Maine. Passed.

House bill to provide for and to regulate the weighing of exports. It provides that on all weighable articles hereafter exported, on which drawbacks are allowed, and on all weighable goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses for export, there shall be levied and collected three cents per 105 pounds. It abolishes the office of measurer at the port of New York, the duties to be performed by the weigher; weighers at New York to receive \$2,000 a year.] Passed.

Senate to bill amend acts relating to officers employed in the examination of imported merchandies in the district of New York. Passed with an amendment providing that all aids to the revenue or others performing the duties of inspector shall be paid the same per diem compensation as inspectors of customs.

Senate joint resolution manifesting the sense of Congress toward the officers and seamen of the vessels, and others, sugged in the resouse of officers and crew of the atemy, the passengers, officers and crew of the steamship San Francisco. Passed, with a meandments appropriating \$7,500 to each of the captains of the vessels Three Bells, of Glasgow, the Kithy, of Boston, and the ship Antaretic; \$500 to each of the mates, and \$100 to each not the man and boy.

Mr. O'Neill, to whom the bill had been referred

Mr. O'Neill, to whom the bill had been referred Mr. O'Neill, to whom the bill had been referred as a sub-committee, presented a report to the House. Leid on the table.

Mr. Taylor, o' New York, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported bills granting pensions to Daniel Lucas, Charles M. Potts and Quincy A. May. Passed.

on Invalid Pensions, reported bills granting pensions to Daniel Lucas, Charles M. Potts and Quincy A. May. Passed.

Mr. Van Asram, of N. Y., from the same committee, reported bill granting pension to Marian M. Buxton, widow of a late easign in the United States may. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Lows, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of Senate bill for the relief of James P. Johnson, of Iows, and the bill was brought before the House and passed.

Mr. Daws, of Massachusetts, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate joint resolution providing for the examination of the accounts of the State of Massachusetts for moneys expended during the war for coast defences was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The vote was reconsidered, the committee discharged, and the joint resolution passed with amendments.

The act to authorise the Chesapeake Bay and Potomas River Tide water Canal Company to enter the District of Columbia and extend its canal to the Auacostia river at any point above Benning's bridge, came up by regular order and was passed.

Mr. Wisson, of Iows, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made reports, which were disposed of as follows:

Senate bill to release Daniel Winslow and his representatives from all judgments on a contract entered into by him with the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Colthing, for delivery at the navy yard at Charlestown. Passed.

Senate bill in relation to the district courts of Louisians and California. Passed, with amendments, one of which increases the salary of the district judge of Louisiana from \$3,500 to \$4,500.

Louisians and California. Passed, with amendments to House bill in reference to the courts of Markington Claims.

Senate amendments to House bill in reference to the court of Washington Teverne, and for other purposes.

House bill to punish the crime of counterfeiting United States courts for the Rhode Island district. Passed.

House bill to punish the crime of counterfeiting United States securities. Passed.

House bill to punish the crime of counterfeiting of Markington Territory. Concurred in Senate amendments to House bill to punish the crime of counterfeiting United States courts for the Rhode Island district. Passed.

House bill to punish the crime of counterfeiting of Markington Territory. Concurred in Senate amendments to House bill to punish the crime of counterfeiting the committee of conference asked.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, presented the counterfeiting of Markington Territory. Concurred in Senate amendments to House bill to punish the crime of counterfeiting the counterfeiting of the Rhode Island district.

The meandments were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, presented the counterfeiting the counter

United States securities. Passed.
House bill amendatory of the habeas corpus act
of May 11, 1886, making some merely technical
provisions in regard to practice in the courts.
Passed.

of May 11, 1000, beauty some mercy ventures for provisions in regard to practice in the courts. Passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the deficiency bill, the question being an amendment, offered yesterday by Mr. Delano, of Ohio, to strike out the paragraph appropriating \$12,000 to pay Roy Stone, of Penneytvania, for certain buildings owned bp him in Memphis, Tennescee, taken porsession of and used by United States troops.

The amendment gave rise to considerable debate, Messra. Scofield, Kelly, Stavens, Spalding and Farnsworth advocating the appropriation, and Mesers. Schenck, Davis and Morrill opposing it as being partial and exceptional.

being partial and exceptional.

Mr. Morrill said that if the principle embodied in the paragraph were acted on it would out the Government hundreds of millions of dollars, and the present system of taxation would be entirely insufficient.

the present system of taxation would be antirely insufficient.

The amendment was agreed to ... 06 to 29.

The paragraph appropriating \$15,000 to complete the sewer through the Botanic Garden, Washington city, was, on motion of Mr. Conkling, of New York, amended by the addition of a proviso requiring the work to be given out on contract to the lowest bidder, and requiring the Commissioner of Public Buildings to furnish a statement to Congress of the expenditures for this work.

The paragraph making appropriation for repairs of the President's House being under consideration, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, took occasion to say Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, took occasion to say that a former statement of his, to the effect that some of the deficiencies occurred in Mr. Buchanan's time, was erroneous.

some of the deficiencies occurrence in time, was erroneous.

On motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Penusylvania, an amendment was adopted appropriating \$20,000 for the alteration and repair of the building knows at the Philadelphia Bank Building, so as to render it suitable for the occupancy of custom-house apparents of the property of the company of the com

suitable for the occupancy or versions prefers.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, of New York, \$200 was appropriated for the ventilation of the bathroom of the House.

Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, moved to reduce the appropriation for the removal of the State Ispartment from \$25,600 to \$5,000.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment stating that if any department of the Government stating that if any department of the Government.

striking out the fifth section, appropriating \$32,000 to pay Madison Sweetzer for a land claim_arguing

striking out the nim rection, approximating constitution by Madison Sweetzer for a land claim—arguing that it had no proper place in a deficiency bill.

The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, new rections were added, recognising collectors of internal revenue as disbursing aspents, and making appropriations for light-house keepers.

Mr. Wright, of N. J., moved an additional section, declaring the Capitol police entitled to the increased compensation provided for employees of the House. Adopted.

The committee next proceeded to the consideration of House bill authorising the reimbursement to the Territory of Nebraska of certain expenses incurred in repelling Indian hoeflities, and appropriating \$45,000 for that purpose.

Both bills were reported back to the House and passed.

Both bills were reported back to the House and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in relation to the joint resolution declaring the State of Tennessee restored to her former proper, practical relations to the Union. The message was laid on the table and ordered to he printed; and then, on motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pa., the ordenitals of the Tennessee members were transferred from the committee on reconstruction to the Committee of Elections. Subsequently that committee reported, and Mesers. Maynard Stokes and Taylor were sworn in amid much applause.

The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, and agreed to.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Ill., introduced bill to incorporate the Cantre Market company of this city. Read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

Read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

Mr. Hotchkiss, of N. Y., reported bill from the Committee of Claims, distributing the rewards for the capture of the seasoins of Precident Lincoln, &c. Read twice and postponed till to-morrow.

The bill reported by the banking committee to amend the currency bill came up and was under discussion, when the hour of 4; arrived, and the House took a recess till 71.

EVERTHE SEASOIN.

On motion of Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, all further proceedings in relation to the assault on

branks, and St. Paul, in the State of Minnesots, ports of delivery. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Senate amendments to House bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of registry or surnoman and license to certain vessels. Concurred in.

Senate bills granting pensions to Peter Anderson, Reuben Clough, and Hopestill Bigelow. Referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Senate bills granting pensions to Nancy A. Stocks, Wm Crosswell, Abraham Lansing, Drussy A. Layman, John Pyle, W. B. Kelly. Passed.

Senate bills granting pensions to Nancy A. Stocks, Wm Crosswell, Abraham Lansing, Drussy A. Layman, John Pyle, W. B. Kelly. Passed.

Senate amendments to House joint resolution amendatory of joint resolution of June 15, 1866, respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and pensions, bounties, and allowances to their heir. Concurred in.

Senate joint resolution authorizing payment of certain claims against the late Territory of Nevada. Passed.

Senate bill to increase and fix the military establishment of the United States.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, said that this was one of the numerous army bills passed by the Senate. An arrangement, however, had been made to-day by which a committee of conference could be appointed. He therefore moved the reference of this bill to the Convention of the Mill to the Convention of the Mills of t

bill to the Committee on Military Affairs. So ordered,
Senate bill to enlarge the public grounds anrrounding the Capitol. Referred to the Committee
on the Fublic Buildings and Grounds.
Senate bill to extend the time of letter-pations
issued to Thaddeus Hyatt. Passed.
Senate joint resolution to authorize the use of
certain plates of the United States Exploring Expedition by the Navy Department. Passed.
Senate joint resolution granting the right of way
through the military reserves to the Union Pacific
Railroad Company and its branches. Passed.
Senate joint resolution authorising the suspenion of taxes in the city of Portland, Maine. Referred to the Committee on Wayn and Means.
Senate joint resolution to amend the act establishing mail steam-hip service between the United
States and China. Referred to Post Office Committee.

mittes.

Senate joint resolution to audit and settle the secounts of Caleb T Fay and W. Y. Patch, late assessor and collector of internal revenue at San Francisco. Passed.

Senate bill for the erection of a marine hospital at Yokobauma. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

at Yokohama. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Senate joint resolution to provide for codifying the laws relating to the customs. Passud.

Senate joint resolution for the reliof of Sergeant Milton McKennon. Passed.

Senate joint resolution for the benefit of Illinois Boldiers' College and Military Academy. Passed.

Senate bill for relief of Solomon P. Smith. Referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Senate bill for relief of Alexander F. Pratt. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Senate bill for relief of Mrs. Amelia Feaster, Columbia, South Carolina. Referred to Committee of Claims.

Senate bill for relief of E. J. Curley. Referred

Claims. Senate bill for relief of E. J. Curley. Referred Senate bill for relief of E. J. Curley. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Senate hill for relief of Washington Cro-sland, St. Louis, Mo. Referred to Committee of Claims. Senate bill for relief of Miss Sue Murpby, Decatur, Alabaum. Referred to Committee of Claims. Senate bill for the relief of Louis Dyer, Late surgeon Stat Illinois volunteers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Senate bill for the relief of John Hastings, late surveyor and depository of public moneys at Pittsburg. Referred to the Committee of Whole.

Senate bill for relief of Josiah O. Arms. Same reference.

reference.

Senate bill for the relief of sufferers by the late
fre at Portland, Maine, appropriating \$50,000 for
that purpose. Referred to the Committee of the
Whole. Whole.

Benate bill for the payment of the public debt.

Referred, on motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, to
the Committee of Ways and Means.

Senate bill for the relief of Margaret Ann Laurie,
of Washington city. Referred to the Committee on
Claims.

revenue, and for other purposes.

The amendments were non-concurred in, and a committee of sonference asked.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, presented the conference report on the joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the army. Agreed to.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, offered concurrent resolution accepting a portrait, in enameted mosaic, of Abraham Lincoln, presented by Signor Salviate, of Venice, and directing it to be placed in the Library of Congress.

Adjourned at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES. 66 Washington, D. C., July 24th, 1806-so'ctors, r. s. .-- Siz: For reasons satisfactory to my self, I herewith tender my resignation as a member of

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
RICHARD H. JACKEON.
11

53" Department of the Interior, Wash-isorox, D. C., July 19, 1866.—Bir: The supply of water at the Capitol and other public buildings having he-come deficient on account of the low stage of the Poto-mac, and the unfnished condition of the Promac dam, it has become necessary to put an immediate stop the waste of water through the cities of Washingto and Georgetown. If, therefore, the authorities of sa cities do not carry into effect your request of the lith instant, you will take the nacessary steps to remedy

, as provided by law. (See Statutes at Large

Vol. XI, page 436.)
I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES HAHLAN, Secretary,
T. B. Samo, E-q. Englisser in charge of Washingto
Aqueduct, Washington, D. C.

DEFABLISHED OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AUCEDICT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1600. OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AUGUSTET,

WASHINGTON, D. U., July 20, 1606.

The attention of the citizens of Washington and
Georgetows is respectfully called to the above order
from the Honorable Secretary of the interior, and to the
following extract from the Statutes at Large, Vol. Xi,
page 436;

The Engineer of the Potomac Water Works. "shall
have fall power and countrol over the said water-works,
and shall regulate the manner in which the said cor-

The Engineer of the Potomac Water Works "shall have fall powers and control over the anily water works, and shall regulate the manner in which the said corporations of Washington and Georgetown may hap the pipes for the supply thereof, and shall stop the serms whenever it is found an more than uniquante to mend the securits of the General Government."

In view of the above, and also of the fact that it is possible that it may become necessary to shall off the water from a large portion of the city, the citizens are requested to exercise the most dilution scooning with

Mr. Stavens, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment, stating that if any department of the Goverement was sconomically managed it was the
State Department.

The amendment was rejected.
On motion of Mr. Wright, of New Jersey, a pargraph making appropriation to pay increased compensation to House employees was amended so as
to include the Capitol Police.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, moved to amend by

Mr. Conkling, of New York, moved to amend by requested to exercise the most diligent economy with the water, and to stop the waste thereof in every re47 National Union Executive Committee

treets.

Dalegales to the Philadelphia Convention arriving in

Chairman HON. O. H. BROWNING, HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, C. WENDELL, ESQ., CHER KWAP, ESQ., A. R. PERRY, ESQ.,

HON. CHARLES MASON,
Corresponding Secretary.
JORS F. COTLE,
Recording Secretary. Jy18-taul4 AP-Americansis.—Persons desiring the services of a COPYINT or AMABURNSIS, can be accommodated by a lady who writes a next and plain hand, by applying at No 195 Sixth effect west, between M and M streets north.

Apal-14

applying at No 108 Sixth sirest week, between M and B streets novith.

Marving and Cellibacy; am Engay of Warning and Instruction for Young Man. Also, Discasses and Abuses which prestrate its vitial power, with sure measus of relief. Bent free of charge in sested letter exvisiops. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. aph7-lm ### To the Citizens of Georgetown.—Arrangements have been made to have the Eurostoca Arrangements have been made to have the Eurostoca delivered prompily and regularly every meraing to subscriptions will be received by D. W. WHITIEG, at his News Stand in the Fost Office, Congress street, who is the agent for Georgetown, and to whom all complaints will hereafter be made.

Terms—75 ceuts per month, payable to the Agent. je25-tf.

i, corner of

mh15-tf Recorder.

Appeal from Portland.—The inhabitanate of Portland, smitten by a more terrible disabithan has ever fallen upon any American town of like
oppulation, are constrained to appeal to their countrymen whom Gud bath prospered to help them in this
'Crast calculus'.

men whom God hath prospered to help them in this great calamity.

The nadereigned are a sub-committee, appointed by representative committee from all the religious socia-ties in the place, to solicit and receive contributions for-the rolled of our sufferers.

We would fain have walled a day or two, till we could We would fain have walled a day or two, till we could present more formal and definite statements of our losses and our wants, but already we are cheered by many generous gifts from abroad, anticipating our appeal, and earnest inquiries come to us from our sister cities and lowns, in this state and beyond, to know what we want and what they can do to help as.

We hasten to answer, respectfully but imploringly, that we need contributious of money, in large amount, and as soon as may be.

that we need contributions of money, in large amount, and as soon as may be.

Many thousands of our people are homeless. The first occessities of food and temporary shalter were supplied by the activity of our own elitsens and the prompt kind-ness of the neighboring towns, greatly sided by the nee

erous sanction of the Feoretary of War. But every hour is revealing a thousand distressing wants, which can only be supplied by the judicious application of cash recourses in large aggregate amount.

Thousands of the sufferers have not a change of clothing, nor a bed, nor a blankst. Never was a configuration oc completely destructive. Great numbers of families have nothing left. Large quantities of household goods and other property were removed again and again to places of supposed safety, but devoured by the fames at last.

Our hearts bleed for the aged men and women, for the many hundreds of little children, and for the helplens sick, who had to pass through the horrors of that dreadful night, and now have no homes.

We cannot exaggerate this calamity. Sympathizing friends, who have come in from other piaces, declarathat all rumors of the disaster were far short of the frightful reality.

A space of more than one hundred and fifty acres, in the very heart of our city, but yesterday covered with heautiful dwallings, with warehouses, stores, maunfactories, and a large number of public editors, is now a desolate and appalling waste. This confaggration raged desolate and appalling waste. This confaggration raged

contributions.
Country men! Friends: Christians! We know that
you will help us. We rely on the impulses of your patriotic brotherhood—on the mercies of your Christian
sympathy. Hambly and thankfully we acknowledge
that we are still under the favor of Almighty God, and
we are sure that He will dispose your hearts to werk
with Him for our relief. Contributors are sarmestly assured that all possible

with Him for our relief.

Contributors are serzeally assured that all possible care will be taken in the distribution of the bounty we may receive. All disburcements will be under the advice of a responsible general committee, representing all classes, and watching over all suffering interests. Newsy sfort will be unded to administer the supplies simply in proportion to the necessities.

Mr. Spring, one of the members of the sub-committee, will set as transurer of money donations.

If any persons or communities are disposed, in addition to pecuniary gifts, to contribute size breadstuffs, cured meats, shows, sloth, or building materials, they are requested to give notice of the same to Mr. HENRY POX, chairman of the Executive Committee of Relief, who we lid advise as to forwarding.

Editors of newspapers are respectfully requested to publish this appeal.

FORMLAND, July 7, 1866.

PORTLAND, July 7, 1868.

PORTLAND, July 7, 1868.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 7, 1868.

I carnestly commissed the object of the foregoing appeal to the friendly consideration of all beneavolent parts of the friendly consideration of the friendly co

LOST—A POCKET MEMORANDUM, containing receipts, traveling cards, and other papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at Willard's Hotel. NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

FOR SALE-A LOT ON F STREET and running back to a 30-foot alloy. Price 22 cents per feet, Address T. B., at this office.

FOR SALE-IN THE FIRST WARD A COR SALE—IN THE FIRST WARD A ALGE TORN BRICK TOOSE, THIRTEEN ROOME, KITCHEN, LANGE DINING ROOM AND HALL, WITH LANGE GELLAR UNDER THE WHOLE HOURE. The lot contains over 11,000 fees of ground, under cultivation, with grape vines, fruit irees, whrobs, flowers, &c. Gas and water throughout the house. It is a frat-class residence, and is in one of the flower locations in the city, Address 8, 14.7., at this office.